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## UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

In re

LEHMAN BROTHERS HOLDINGS INC., et al.,

Debtors.

Chapter 11 Case No.

08-13555 (JMP)

(Jointly Administered)

## Exhibit 1

## \*\*\*Excerpts\*\*\*

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UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK Case No. 08-13555

In the Matter of:

LEHMAN BROTHERS HOLDINGS, INC., et al.

Debtors.

United States Bankruptcy Court
One Bowling Green

New York, New York

September 19, 2008

4:36 PM

BEFORE:

HON. JAMES M. PECK

U.S. BANKRUPTCY JUDGE

46 1 going to ask that question. So --2 THE COURT: I hate to be that predictable. 3 MR. MILLER: There is a document -- maybe it'd be 4 better, Your Honor, if we do it orally. 5 THE COURT: Fine. 6 MR. MILLER: My partner, Ms. Fife, will do that. And 7 with some assistance from Ms. --8 THE COURT: Let me just check on something because --9 and this is purely technical. During the first phase of the 10 hearing, I was told that those people who are listening in spillover courtrooms had a very hard time hearing me. I'm 11 12 having some difficulty as compared with our last hearing with 13 the amplification coming out of the podium. And I just want to 14 make sure that we're not suffering system overload. Okay. That's on. And let me also make the announcement, whenever 15 16 anyone speaks for the record, this is always true here, but given the number of people, please identify yourself before 17 1.8 speaking. 19 MS. FIFE: Thank you, Your Honor. Lori Fife from Weil Gotshal & Manges on behalf of the debtors. Let me try to 20 21

Weil Gotshal & Manges on behalf of the debtors. Let me try to summarize the changes that were made to the transaction. In terms of the economic changes, they result largely because of the markets, unfortunately. And from the time that the transaction was actually entered into till now, the markets dropped and the value of the securities dropped as well.

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So, originally, we were selling assets that had a value of seventy -- approximately seventy billion dollars. And today, Your Honor, we're only selling assets that have a value of 47.4 billion dollars.

Barclays is assuming liabilities, however, of 45.5 billion dollars in connection with those assets. So that has not changed from the original transaction. There was an upside sharing in the original transaction. There was going to be a true-up twelve months later on and that has been eliminated from this transaction.

Barclays is still agreeing to pay the cure amounts on any leases that it assumes or that we assume and assign to it.

Barclays is also agreeing to the same employee compensation arrangements. And it is also agreeing to pay the 250 million dollars of goodwill to LBI.

With respect to the real estate assets, Your Honor, that was -- we had said at the last hearing, I believe, it was approximately a billion dollars. Since that time, an appraisal has come in and it is below that amount. The contact had a provision which allowed the purchaser really to purchase the building at the appraised amount. So we have some negotiations to go, but I believe that the purchase price will come down by approximately a hundred million dollars.

There were two other real estate properties also which we received appraisals for which, similarly, were lower

49 1 customer accounts were being transferred anyway. 2 There was a change that was made to the license of 3 the Lehman Brothers' name. It was perpetual. It is now two 4 years but we don't really believe that that's a problem. 5 IMD business, which is essentially Neuberger Berman and some other related entities, will have a perpetual license to use 6 the name. 8 There was a provision in the old agreement pursuant 9 to which the parties were sharing the residential real estate 10 mortgages. There is no longer that provision. Barclays was required to post collateral, actually this morning, in order to 11 get DTC to open up trading. And that collateral was posted --12 the residential real estate mortgages was posted to DTC. 13 14 Pursuant to this transaction, Barclays is taking over and 15 guaranteeing all of those transactions. And they are assuming the risk related to those transactions so that collateral will 16 17 remain with Barclays. 18 THE COURT: What's the aggregate value of the posted 19 collateral? 20 MS. FIFE: One second, Your Honor. 21 (Pause) 22 MS. FIFE: Your Honor, I'm not -- excuse me? There 23 are 300,000 trades but we're not sure the value of the 24 collateral. Perhaps during the rest of the hearing we can find 25 that amount out for Your Honor.

all of that collateral. So what the amendment to the APA says is that the fifty percent will be returned, as long as it's there. If something really terrible happens in the world and the settlements don't work and we have to use that collateral, then there will be nothing to return. But the anticipation is that if the world remains somewhat stable that the fifty percent that was now transferred to Barclays will be transferred back to Lehman. That is the expectation.

THE COURT: All right. I appreciate that explanation.

One comment before you continue, Ms. Fife. I'm just once again hearing the Geiger counter. And we are connected to two extra courtrooms and I know that there are people participating at various occasions by telephone through CourtCall. And I'm hearing increased static on the line. So, I'm just going to request everybody who is participating in this hearing, whether by telephone or in person, who has an electronic device to shut it off. And if you're on the phone, since you're just listening, please mute your phone.

MS. FIFE: Thank you, Your Honor. I'll continue going through some of the changes, if that's okay. There was a provision in a deal originally which required the debtors to transfer 700 million dollars in cash to Barclays. And that is no longer the case. There's no cash that's being transferred to Barclays.

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1	case to protect the public customers and ensure stability and	
2	preservation of customer interests. Their actions are to be	
3	commended, Your Honor. And I believe, Your Honor, that the	i i
4	SIPC proceeding has been referred, I hope, to Your Honor.	
5	THE COURT: I've seen Judge Lynch's order. I have a	
6	certified copy of it and the order includes a decretal	
7	paragraph removing those proceedings to this court. I'm	
8	satisfied that the seal is in fact genuine and I'm prepared to	
9	proceed with full authority.	
10	MR. MILLER: And, Your Honor, Mr. Giddens is here	
11	with Mr. Kevin (sic) Caputo from SIPC and the president of	
12	SIPC, Your Honor, Mr. Stephen Harbeck who's sitting in the jury	
13	box.	
14	THE COURT: Gentlemen, welcome.	
15	MR. GIDDENS: Thank you, Your Honor.	
16	MR. MILLER: Barclays, Your Honor, has extended the	
17	sale to enable this extraordinary transaction and hopefully to	
18	be consummated. Yesterday, as Your Honor has heard, Barclays	
19	basically stepped into the shoes of the Federal Reserve in	
20	connection with the Primary Dealer Credit Facility as to the	ŀ
21	45.5 billion dollars Lehman borrowed last Monday and received	
22	the collateral that Lehman had posted in connection therewith.	
23	Because of the circumstances this week, Your Honor,	
24	the operations of LBI have resulted in approximately 300,000	
25	sales, which is very significant. In addition, Your Honor,	

64 because of the administration proceeding in the United Kingdom 1 for LBIE and the freezing of all of the assets of LBI that were 2 3 in the possession of LBIE, which I believe, Your Honor, stands for Lehman Brothers England, relating to repo financings, the 4 5 result is that we were unable -- or LBI is unable to deliver to Barclays the assets that were originally intended under the 6 7 APA. That's one of the reasons, Your Honor, for the amendments 8 that we heard about earlier today. 9 There are many moving parts in what we are trying to 10 do, many of which are beyond the control of Lehman or Barclays as market forces operate to affect the value of the transaction 11 12 and the assets. Enormous problems did arise in connection with 13 clearing transactions that have caused a number of modifications to the transaction. The necessity of assuring 14 DTC and other clearing institutions who will not expose 15 16 themselves to additional liability of some kind has been 17 enormously time consuming. It's because of that, Your Honor, that we have heard 18 19 about these changes. But if Your Honor will look at the basic 20 agreement, the amount of cash consideration will be relatively the same except for the issues with respect to the value of the 21 22 real estate. The 250 million dollars being paid for the 23 goodwill of LBI will go to LBI. The real estate, 745 Seventh 24 Avenue, and the two data centers in New Jersey, that's with a variation, Your Honor, and there's some negotiation to be done 25

dealer business. The value of the real estate being transferred to Barclays pursuant to the transaction is subject to negotiation with respect of the appraised values. That the building on Seventh Avenue is subject to an appraisal which has been provided to Barclays. And that appraisal is in the area of 900 million dollars to 100 million dollars. And that the appraisal was done by CB Richard Ellis. And it was prepared for the other debtor in this case, LB 745 LLC and Barclays Capital Inc. And it is a voluminous appraisal of the properties which we will offer into evidence at the appropriate time, Your Honor.

And that he would also testify that an appraisal of the two data centers was also directed and that CB Richard Ellis was also engaged to undertake that appraisal. And that appraisal has established the value for the purpose of the negotiations, Your Honor. And as pointed out earlier in the proceeding, those values have come in at slightly less -- I shouldn't say slightly, less than was originally projected.

So that was a very negotiated term, and the reason for the transfer of these properties, Your Honor, is that they are integral to the smooth transition of the businesses.

Barclays will also assume exposure for the employees that accept offers of employment, which is estimated to have a value of approximately -- an exposure of approximately two billion dollars.

Barclays is also assuming the cure amounts relating to contracts and leases that will be assumed pursuant to the asset purchase agreement. And that has a potential exposure, Your Honor, of 1.5 billion dollars that he would testify to.

Barclays is also paying the real estate transfer taxes, which are estimated to be approximately thirty million dollars.

Mr. McDade would testify that the financial community has known that Lehman has been under stress for some time. Certainly, going back to the time that Bear Sterns was bailed out. Potential purchasers have known that Lehman has been searching for a buyer since well before the Chapter 11 case commenced. And that those ethics, those strategic alternatives that were being pursued involved parts of Lehman as well as the whole of Lehman. And that the notoriety attached to that did not produce any interested parties other than the ones I mentioned — he mentioned.

During the meeting at the Federal Reserve Bank last week, Bank of America, JPMorgan, Merrill Lynch and Barclays were all present, showing interest in the broker-dealer assets. It was clear to each party that if Lehman was unable to reach a deal it would most likely have to commence cases under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. That would not only have an adverse impact upon their businesses but also upon the international markets.

101 1 He would testify that since the commencement of the 2 Chapter 11 case, Lehman's senior management and its advisors 3 have not undertaken an intensive marketing of the business and the assets to be sold. But instead focused on reaching an 4 5 agreement with the most eligible interested buyer for these 6 assets. 7 That notwithstanding the lack of a specific program 8 for marketing, the sale of Lehman's broker-dealer business has 9 been known worldwide. And, yet, he would say nobody has 10 expressed an interest to step into the shoes of -- excuse me, 11 step into the shoes of Barclays, Your Honor. 12 Lehman has not received any other interest since the commencement of the Chapter 11 cases. If Lehman was approached 13 14 by another potential buyer that he would consider the offer, 15 provided that the company had sufficient liquidity to operate 16 the business without jeopardizing customer accounts. That has 17 not happened, Your Honor. So it is almost academic. 18 Mr. McDade would testify, Your Honor, that if the 19 sale with Barclays is consummated, customer accounts would 20 continue on a seamless, uninterrupted basis and trading would 21 continue on a normal basis, thereby maintaining the billions of 22 dollars in value. 23 At the same time, the jobs of thousands of employees would be saved and will be entitled to substantial benefits 24 from Barclays in the form of compensation, bonuses and

severance payments that are based upon the employee's prior performance while with Lehman.

He would testify to the consummation of the transactions makes available a greater pool of assets to the debtors' estates, because the exposure under Lehman Holdings guarantee to the broker-dealer will be substantially less. If the transaction does not close today or over this weekend, Your Honor, Mr. McDade would testify that the effect on the broker-dealers business and on Lehman Holdings would be devastating. First, the failure to consummate the transaction would cause default under the DIP facility and require Lehman Holdings to repay the outstanding amounts under that facility.

He would testify that the liabilities in the hundreds of billions of dollars would be triggered against Lehman Holdings which would in turn deplete the property available to distribution to creditors. It would adversely affect the debtors other nondebtor subsidiaries to the extent they have any value.

He would testify, Your Honor, that if the transaction is not consummated, it will result in the largest failure of a broker-dealer in the history of the United States and will cripple the credit markets for some time to come.

He would further testify, Your Honor, that the shock of this transaction not being consummated in the public markets could be immeasurable and could ignite a panic in the financial

103 condition that we now face in the United States. 2 He would testify that it is essential to an orderly 3 financial market that this transaction be consummated as early 4 as possible in the interest of all stakeholders of these two 5 cases. And in the interest of the public in general and the 6 economy in general, and to avoid a dislocation in the market, 7 Your Honor. 8 Thank you, Your Honor. 9 THE COURT: And that concludes the proffer? 10 MR. MILLER: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: Is there anyone who wishes to cross-11 examine Mr. McDade with respect to the proffer or may I simply 12 13 accept the proffer in the form it has been offered by Mr. 14 Miller without further examination? 15 MR. QURESHI: Your Honor, Abid Qureshi, Akin, Gump, 16 Strauss, Hauer & Feld on behalf of an ad hoc group of 17 noteholders of LBHI. We would like to cross-examine the 18 witness. 19 THE COURT: All right. Mr. McDade should come to the 20 stand then. 21 (Witness is sworn) 22 CROSS-EXAMINATION 23 BY MR. OURESHI: Good evening, Mr. McDade. You testified through the 24 25 proffer that you were involved in the negotiations concerning

144 with Barclays. 1 Mr. Ridings would testify that the negotiations were 2 3 at arm's length, difficult and aggressively negotiated by the 4 parties, that the asset purchase agreement is the result of 5 good faith negotiations. 6 He would testify that the parties worked around the 7 clock to finalize the purchase agreement because they realize that time was of the essence and that the business would not 8 survive without an immediate infusion of new liquidity. 9 10 Between Monday and Wednesday of this week, he would testify the parties exchanged numerous bids and asks and turned 11 12 drafts of the agreement countless times. 13 He would also testify that since executing the asset 14 purchase agreement the parties have continued to work nonstop 15 in order to prepare for closing, contracts have been identified 16 for assumption or assignment and, with the authority from the 17 Court, debtor-in-possession financing was obtained for LBHI. 18 He would testify that these assets have substantially 19 greater value if they are sold as a going concern. Despite the 20 tremendous publicity associated with this case, not one firm, 21 other than Barclays, showed up with an interest in the assets 22 as a whole. Without Barclays, Lehman would be forced to sell 23 discreet assets for a fraction of the value that will be 2.4 realized from this transaction. 25 By selling the business as a going concern, Lehman

145 has preserved approximately nine to ten thousand jobs for its 1 employees and avoided significant costs and claims that would 2 have resulted if there were mass layoffs and a cessation of 3 4 operations. 5 He would also testify that calls were placed to a number of prospective bidders over this week. He would testify 6 7 that Lehman's situation was widely known in the financial services industry and yet no one really appeared to show an 8 9 interest. 10 He will testify that Lazard had twenty-one contacts with entities that expressed an interest but not one of them, 11 12 nor any other entity, had expressed the desire or ability to 13 step into Barclays' shoes. 14 Practically, he would testify there were few potential purchasers for these assets. Of this universe, most 15 of the funds that could purchase these assets have their own 16 cash flow problems to contend with and are not looking to 17 18 expand. 19 Any prospective purchaser would need access to the Federal Reserve Funds to operate Lehman's business. The list 20 of firms authorized to trade directly with the Federal Reserve 21 22 System and borrow from the so-called "window" is limited. entity must meet stringent capital and regulatory requirements. 23 24 He would testify that, in his opinion, Barclays' offer is the highest and best offer for these assets. 25

146 Lehman is selling its North American investment banking and capital markets business. This business focuses on fixed income, equities, trading, advisory services, futures and investment banking. The costs to Lehman and counterparties, as pending transactions unwind, if this transaction is not approved, will run into the many billions of dollars. Counterparties will be required to liquidate their collateral positions, which may entail a wholesale dumping of the collateral into the marketplace with the attendant erosion of values. The deficiencies that counterparties may incur will result in massive claims against the assets of the Lehman Ten to twelve thousand employees may not find any estates. employment. Any failure to consummate may potentially cause a major shock to the financial system. Although the potential sale of Lehman assets has generally been known to the financial community for many months and that the current transaction has gotten enormous and wide media attention, as previously stated, only twenty very limited inquiries were made from outside parties. Again, he would testify, Your Honor, the universe of potentially qualified and capable purchases is extremely limited by the huge financial commitment that would have to be made and the ability to access federal funds. At most, there

are less than a half dozen possible entities that might

qualify, and most of them have their own financial needs.

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sitting out there have not eaten and haven't had a break in a while and I think due process also includes no cruel and inhuman punishment. And so I think that it may be timely, before I hear from the debtors and/or also from the purchaser, to take a fifteen minute break so everybody can refresh themselves a little bit.

So since it's already as late as it is, it might as well be a little bit later and let's take a fifteen minute break and I'll see you at 11:45.

(Recess from 11:30 till 11:45 p.m.)

THE COURT: Be seated, please. Mr. Miller?

MR. MILLER: Good evening again, Your Honor. And given the lateness of the hour, Your Honor, I expect to be exceedingly brief, Your Honor. There have been an awful lot of objectors who have stood at the lectern and it's, sort of, hard after listening to twenty odd people, to remember all of the comments that were made and objections that were made. But there's one basic theme, Your Honor, that has gone through the statements by Mr. Golden, Mr. Rosner and some others. That apparently there is the ability to stop everything, take two or three weeks or maybe two or three months, while we explore every possible alternative. And there is no recognition, Your Honor, that we have a patient that is hemorrhaging on the operating table and there is no intensive care ward for this patient.

Things have happened, Your Honor, in the last two days. First of all, we have a SIPC proceeding, Your Honor. A trustee has been appointed for SIPC and the assets of LBI are under the jurisdiction of that proceeding. They're gone, Your Honor. And as it was pointed out in the testimony today, there are 639,000 accounts with a value of something like 138 billion dollars that are sitting now waiting transfer. And if this sale doesn't go through, Your Honor, those accounts are going to be stuck. And they're going to be stuck for months and months.

Mr. Golden says that he protects the interest of creditors. I would say, Your Honor, the debtor is protecting the interest of creditors. If this transaction doesn't go through, Your Honor, LBI is out of business. It already is --will be in a SIPC liquidation proceeding.

There is no money at LBHI. The DIP loan will become due, 200 million dollars, as payable. Look what happened yesterday, Your Honor. The CME closed us out and we took a loss of one billion, six hundred million dollars. This administration is finished if this transaction is not completed, Your Honor.

It's a shame, Your Honor, that the 7,000 people who are waiting for transfers today in various computer points throughout the country, did not get what they expected to. And I'm not being critical of anybody, Your Honor; everybody has a

right to express their views. But we are in a situation in which we have a fragile asset that can't. This is not a case where you can sit and go out and explore every single opportunity. And in that connection I might say, Your Honor, that for months, certainly going back to the collapse of Bear Sterns and before that, Lehman has been deleveraging. It has been participating in every effort to deleverage its balance sheet.

It got down to -- let me call it the final round, where there only were two possibilities: the Bank of America and Barclays. And the Bank of America went off and did something else. Barclays -- that transaction was unable to be consummated. So in the exercise of good business judgment, management and the board of directors turned to get the best transactions they could get in the limited time.

And, Your Honor, there aren't many candidates that could do this. You needed somebody with the kind of capital, credit standing of Barclays. There aren't that many people out there. And you can't go around and cherry pick these assets, Your Honor. This is an integrated operation.

So what is happening, Your Honor, we are protecting the customers. There's testimony on the record, Your Honor, as to what the consequences would be if this transaction doesn't go forward. Both Mr. Ridings and Mr. McDade have indicated there won't be anybody in the building. If there's no

assurance of an ongoing operation for the LBI employees, which are most of the employees in 745 Seventh Avenue, they're not going to stay there, Your Honor. These are people who have bills that they have to meet, they need employment. They need some element of certainty. They're all expecting, and I'm not putting any pressure on Your Honor, they're all expecting that Your Honor will rule --

MR. MILLER: I'm sorry?

THE COURT: The pressure is already there.

MR. MILLER: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Not from you.

MR. MILLER: No, no. I was looking for that woman. There is pressure on everybody, Your Honor. I mean, I was just saying to somebody, here we are sitting in a courtroom at 5 minutes after 12, and we've been here for a long time, and that is evidence of the concern that everybody has. And I understand the issues, Your Honor. As we said on the very first day, this is an extraordinarily exceptional case. There is so much at stake here. And if we miss this opportunity we are talking about a wholesale liquidation with all of the consequences that come out of that liquidation. And people can speculate as to what's going to happen.

I mean, I was a little shocked at Vanguard, who

happens to be a competitor of Neuberger, saying don't close this. It'll be a good thing for the marketplace, for somebody maybe. So I think that argument, Your Honor, just doesn't carry water.

Now I would turn, just for a minute, Your Honor, to the LBIE thing, which is confusing this whole matter. I point out, Your Honor, LBIE went into administration before the Chapter 11 case was filed. And PWC froze all transactions immediately and it became the administrator. So those transactions were frozen.

Now, what we're talking about, Your Honor, is eight billion or five billion, whatever it might be, Your Honor, that was a cash sweep. Cash, we're not transferring any cash to Barclays, that's out of the agreement. So if Mr. Rosner or somebody else has a claim, they can assert a claim. It has nothing to do with this transaction.

And I would also point out, Your Honor, that PWC as the administrator is not opposing the sale. In fact, they're supporting the sale. They're just reserving their rights and they should reserve their rights. If they have a claim, this is all going to be investigated. But we have to look at the bigger picture, Your Honor, what happens if we don't close this transaction. And Mr. Ridings testified, Mr. McDade testified as to the consequences that will affect these estates. We cannot reverse what has already happened.

And in the short period from Wednesday to Friday, notwithstanding that Your Honor approved the sale procedures, we lost the confidence of the market. And if you don't approve this transaction, Your Honor, LBI is finished as an operating business. It will not add any value to anybody. And all we will have left, Your Honor, is a winding down estate and holdings. And if that building is empty, Your Honor, it won't be worth 900 million dollars because that's the nature -- that appraisal that we got assumed a value with the building in use.

So the dangers here, Your Honor, are extraordinary.

This is a good transaction, Your Honor. We spent a lot of time listening to landlords. All of those issues, Your Honor, are minor and will be resolved in one way or the other. Either Your honor will decide them or there will be mutual arrangements and agreements among the parties.

The drafting of the order, I think, Your Honor, if we all sit down in good faith we will come up with an order. I think we will come up with an order tonight if Your Honor were to approve this transaction.

THE COURT: I'm prepared to stay here for as long as it takes if you're prepared to stay here for as long as it takes.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$  MILLER: Your Honor, I can't think of a better place to be.

THE COURT: Do you want to order pizza? How do you

244 want to nourish yourself between now and the entry of the 1 2 order? 3 MR. MILLER: With pepperoni? THE COURT: Whatever you want. 4 5 MR. MILLER: I agree with Mr. Bienenstock -- maybe let me rethink that. Your Honor, I would stay without food. I 6 7 think that's a good thing. And I would lock all of the latrines. I'm sorry; I withdraw that remark, Your Honor. 8 9 THE COURT: Unfortunately, it's on the record of this 10 proceeding. 11

MR. MILLER: And, Your Honor, the proceeds of the sale, the 250 million dollars, is going to the SIPC trustee, the one billion 290 million dollars is going to the estate. There is a creditors' committee. Those proceeds are safe. Hopefully, we're going to go into the more conventional procedures of Chapter 11.

I don't want to use the melting ice cube. It's already half melted, Your Honor. The steps have had happened, the things that have happened since Wednesday, make it imperative that this sale be approved. In the interest of all of the stakeholders, including Mr. Golden's clients, they will benefit by this, Your Honor, because if the alternative happens, there will be very little to distribute to creditors, if anything.

So we submit to Your Honor that this sale should be

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approved and should be approved tonight. And we should get the orders entered and get the transfers done before there's any other prejudice and harm. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Miller.

MS. GRANFIELD: Really brief, Your Honor, because I won't tread over any ground that Mr. Miller just went over. The importance, if Your Honor is so disposed to approve the transaction of staying here, getting the order done and getting it entered tonight, my client wanted me to express to you the importance is really not only in terms of the operations, the moving of the money, the preserving of the value for this estate, but the importance in terms of staying here and get it done tonight is really with respect to the employees who we've already heard many times have really had a horrible week. They have had a bit of hope in terms of being able to return to a more business as usual. And we're really concerned if they don't wake up tomorrow and see that not only has it been approved but the order's been entered and we're moving forward towards closing.

Just generally, with respect to the objections,

Barclays Capital cannot pay out the sums that have been put on
the record tonight and subject itself to collateral attack.

It's not doing this transaction to paint a bullseye on its back
for every subsidiary creditor, landlord, fund that wants to
figure out who's a deep pocket, oh, Barclays is doing this deal

have concluded that this is really not a question of due process being denied. This is a question of due process being pursued in good faith by all parties to the transaction, even the objectors. It is a testament to the importance of this transaction that this courtroom is still packed. I have no idea what's going on in the overflow rooms. This is not an ordinary Chapter 11 case.

This is not simply approving the transaction because Mr. Miller is putting pressure on me to do so. This is not approving the transaction because I know it's the best available transaction. I have to approve this transaction because it's the only available transaction.

I believe that one of the remarkable aspects of our Bankruptcy Code, as it has evolved, is its remarkable flexibility to different circumstances. The lawyers who are appearing before me this evening are truly among the best and the brightest in the field. And some have participated in the evolution of bankruptcy as a field, nationally and

internationally. We must close this deal this weekend not because the markets demand it, although that's certainly a part of it. Lehman Brothers became a victim. In effect, the only true icon to fall in the tsunami that has befallen the credit markets. And it saddens me. I feel that I have a responsibility to all the creditors, to all of the employees, to all of the customers and to all of you. Arguments have been

made this evening by objectors, some questioning whether or not if I were to delay approval another better transaction might be realized or discovered. And that's a preposterous notion. As I said on Wednesday, it's very apparent to me that for a transaction of this sort to happen, only Barclays can do it. Only Barclays has the support of the regulators. Only Barclays is prepared to close. Only Barclays can deliver the customer accounts to safe harbors. And the customer property, which is the principal concern of the SIPC trustee, a case which is also pending before me now, will be best protected by virtue of approving the sale.

The objectors, and I'm not putting them all in the same basket, principally, Mr. Golden and Mr. Rosner's clients, argue passionately that I should not be unduly influenced by the arguments made by the debtors that the markets will, in fact, tank if this deal is not approved and that more time should be afforded to searching for an alternative. I am persuaded that to do so would be reckless. I believe that the debtors have acted in the utmost of good faith in trying to make the best out of a terrible situation. The comments made by the SIPC trustee so many hours ago in reference to the cooperation, the unusual cooperation that has characterized the commencement of the SIPC proceeding and the coordination of that proceeding with this bankruptcy case demonstrate not just that New York lawyers and consultants can be good citizens but

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that we all recognize that we're engaged in something here that's very special. This is the most momentous bankruptcy hearing I've ever sat through either as a lawyer or as a judge. And I'm guessing I'm not alone in that sense.

One could be a theoretical bankruptcy jurist and say transactions such as this should always be subject to more time so that parties can better assess the consequences of the transactions. Bankruptcy Rule 6003 which was enacted recently was designed among other things to slow down activities in the first twenty days of big bankruptcy cases. This is Friday. This case was filed on Monday. What we're doing is unheard of but imperative.

I am completely satisfied that I am fulfilling my duty as a United States bankruptcy judge in approving this transaction and in finding that there is no better or alternative transaction for these assets, that the consequences of not approving a transaction could prove to be truly disastrous. And those adverse consequences are meaningful to me as I exercise this discretion. The harm to the debtor, its estates, the customers, creditors, generally, the national economy and the global economy could prove to be incalculable.

Moreover, it's not just about avoiding harm.

Approving the transaction secures whether for ninety days or for a lifelong career employment for 9,000 employees at Lehman, and holds together an operation the value of which is really

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embedded in the talent of the employees, their knowledge, their relationship, their expertise and their ability to create value to the economy.

Earlier today, I guess it was yesterday, I said that I was concerned about the real estate value in this transaction. I still am but I'm getting over it. I believe that sophisticated negotiations cannot be parsed neatly into the constituent parts because they're integrated and interrelated in the result of give and take. I'm unable to value a piece of New York City real estate and there's been no real evidence presented although the appraisal has been alluded to. I suppose it is theoretically possible that if the office building at 745 Seventh Avenue were subject to marketing and auction procedures over a lengthy period of time and were somehow viewed as a quasi trophy property that perhaps it might bring more value. But that's speculation. As to the data centers, I have no idea. I'm not even sure I know what a data center. I expect it's a place that has servers and deals with the back office needs of a large operation such as this. And that, in a sense, describes part of the problem for me as a judge here. I know that I need to approve this transaction. I am absolutely confident in my judgment. But I also know that this is so exceptional relative to the experience that I have had both as bankruptcy lawyer and as judge to know that it could never be deemed a precedent for future cases unless

someone could argue that there is a similar emergency. It's hard for me to imagine a similar emergency.

And so, as to those objectors who say it would be establishing bad precedent to approve this transaction, I say no. This is not a bad precedent. To the contrary. It's an extraordinary example of the flexibility that bankruptcy affords under circumstances such as this. It's an example that creative minds working diligently day and night even under the worst of circumstances can create remarkably complicated transactions that preserve value. I am proud to have been part of this process.

I'm also satisfied that if everybody stays who needs to comment on the order that some of the legal issues that have been raised during the objection phase of this hearing can be addressed. I note the arguments made by Mr. Bienenstock on behalf of the Walt Disney Company, that I can't do anything that's illegal. And he's right. However, it's not illegal to enter orders that include from time to time language that people dispute or language that may be ambiguous or language that might have been better drafted. I regret to say that I think I do it every day. And most of it's because I enter orders that you draft. So, I don't think it's illegal for me to do something that may lead to an argument in the future as to what the language of the order means.

As far as Mr. Rosner's arguments are concerned and